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REPORTS

OF THE

SELECTMEN

AND OF THE TOWN AGENT

OF THE

TOWN OF ANDOVER,

FOR THE YEAR

ENDING FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

CONCORD:
WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD, PRINTER,
SANBORN'S BLOCK, . . MAIN STREET.
1864.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
STATE LIBRARY

SELECTMEN'S ACCOUNTS.

CASH RECEIVED.

1863.				
March	10.	Cash in the Treasury,		$903 23
"	10.	Received of	G. M. Stevens, tax for 1862,	200 00
July	7.	"	of G. M. Stevens, tax for 1863,	1,200 00
"	11.	"	State Literary Money,	91 53
Sept.	7.	"	of John Proctor, hired money,	1,100 00
"	7.	"	of James Scales, hired money,	200 00
"	7.	"	of Equitable Insurance Co.,	1000 00
"	7.	"	of John Proctor,	500 00
Oct.	21.	"	of G. M. Stevens, tax money,	1000 00
Nov.	16.	"	of S. E. Pingree,	350 00
"	16.	"	of J. B. Colby,	200 00
"	16.	"	of E. B. Colby,	175 00
"	16.	"	of Gookin & Dunlap,	200 00
"	16.	"	of Ziba Severance,	500 00
"	16.	"	of J. M. Shirley,	1,605 00
"	23.	"	of G. M. Stevens,	400 00
"	27.	"	of John Shaw,	100 00
Dec.	1.	"	of Herbert Taylor,	40 00
"	2.	"	of John Proctor,	200 00
"	23.	"	of J. F. Emery, the State bounty,	1,200 00
"	23.	"	of G. M. Stevens, tax money,	400 00
"	26.	"	of J. F. Emery, recruiting fees,	100 00
1864.				
Jan.	13.	"	of G. M. Stevens, tax money,	1,300 00
"	23.	"	of G. M. Stevens, tax money,	200 00
Feb.	6.	"	of G. M. Stevens, tax money,	600 00
"	10.	"	of R. F. Eastman, tax for 1857,	15 07
"	10.	"	of County pauper money,	957 27
"	15.	"	of W. H. Edmonds, sale of liquors,	33 64

Feb. 15.	Received of John Emery, from Poor Farm,		220 00
" 16.	" of G. M. Stevens, abatements for 1862,		22 17
" 16.	" of G. M. Stevens, tax money for 1862,		123 97
" 16.	" of G. M. Stevens, tax money for 1862,		2,712 73
" 16.	" of G. M. Stevens, abatements for 1863,		90 05
" 17.	" of G. W. Thompson on note,		137 44
" 17.	" of State tax for 1863,		950 40
" 17.	" of County tax,		682 69
" 18.	" of State, by J. M. Shirley,		30 23
			$19,740 42

CURRENT EXPENSES.

1863.		
Feb. 20.	Paid R. F. Eastman, for auditing selectmen's accounts,	$1 00
" 20.	Ziba Severance, car fare and expenses to get Reports printed,	2 00
" 21.	W. Dickerson, for auditing Town agent's accounts for bounties and State aid,	1 50
March 7.	William Butterfield, for printing Town Reports,	36 00
" 4.	N. Emerson, for Express bill,	25
" 13.	G. Parker Lyon, for stationery and highway warrants,	5 49
May 28.	G. Parker Lyon, for binding School Reports,	1 00
July 15.	S. S. Moulton, for public watering place,	3 00
" 18.	George Sleeper, for use of Hall for annual meeting,	10 00
Aug. 31.	G. Parker Lyon, for revenue stamps,	1 00
Dec. 1.	S. S. Moulton, for use of Hall for Town Meeting,	5 00
" 1.	S. S. Moulton, for board and delivering telegram,	2 40
" 3.	G. Parker Lyon, for paper,	68
1864.		
Feb. 3.	G. P. Lyon, for blanks and stationery,	2 47

Feb.	6.	Paid Clark Durgin, for public watering place,	3 00
"	9.	Ziba Severance, for cash paid for postage, bond and note stamps,	2 25
"	9.	Ziba Severance, for cash paid for board while taking the invoice,	2 75
"	9.	J. F. Emery, for horse hire out of town,	3 25
"	9.	Ziba Severance, for horse hire out of town,	3 75
"	9.	J. F. Emery, cash paid for postage and note stamp,	59
"	10.	G. J. Swett, cash paid for postage stamps,	25
"	10.	R. F. Eastman, Collector's fees,	58
"	10.	Ziba Severance, for envelopes and postage stamps,	40
"	11.	G. J. Swett, services after settlement,	1 25
"	11.	J. F. Emery, services after settlement,	63
"	11.	Ziba Severance, services after settlement,	3 13
"	11.	Ziba Severance, horse to Wilmot twice,	1 00
"	13.	G. Parker Lyon, revenue stamps,	5 00
"	13.	Nathan Woodbury, Jr., services as Town Clerk, stationery and postage,	23 93
"	16.	G. M. Stevens, Collector's fees for 1862,	5 10
"	16.	G. M. Stevens, Collector's fees for 1863,	95 34
"	16.	G. M. Stevens, abatements for 1863,	90 05
"	16.	G. M. Stevens, abatements for 1862,	22 17
Feb.	17.	Ziba Severance, services,	78 40
"	17.	G. J. Swett, services,	55 00
"	17.	J. F. Emery, services,	61 14
"	17.	Ziba Severance, board and horse keeping,	19 33
"	17.	Ziba Severance, Treasurer's fees,	90 16
"	18.	J. M. Shirley, for services as Superintending School Committee,	40 00
			$680 24

		Paid State tax,	950 40
		County tax,	682 69
			$2,314 33

EXTRA HIGHWAY.

1863.			
Feb.	28.	Lowell Brown, for bridge timbers,	$4 00
		Joseph W. Elkins, 1 day's work on bridge,	75
March	21.	J. B. Kendrick, for spikes,	58
"	21.	W. A. Emery, labor on public road,	3 00
June	20.	S. Morrill, labor on bridge,	4 00
Sept.	7.	A. J. Holmes, on Cilley's Ville bridge,	50 00
"	12.	J. Clay, for drawing timber for bridge,	2 00
"	17.	Alfred Weare, labor on Philbrick road,	4 00
"	24.	Aaron Cilley, for B. Cilley for plank,	7 32
"	24.	Aaron Cilley, for plank,	5 09
"	24.	Aaron Cilley, for board while building bridge,	5 62
"	24.	George Barnard, for plank,	4 50
"	24.	C. C. Noyes, for 2139 feet of lumber for C. V. bridge,	17 08
Oct.	5.	A. J. Holmes, for balance due for building stone work on Cilley's Ville bridge,	125 00
"	5.	G. R. Keniston, labor on C. V. bridge,	17 00
"	7.	J. S. Webster, bridge bolts,	25 03
"	7.	Joseph Pillsbury, for freight on bolts,	49
"	12.	S. S. Sanborn, for labor on bridges,	14 75
		David Haines, labor and timber on bridge,	7 00
Nov.	20.	G. R. Keniston, for putting in culvert,	5 00
"	20.	E. Shaw, labor breaking Shaw road,	4 00
1864.			
Jan.	25.	J. B. Kendrick, for nails, oil, lead and powder,	4 11
"	25.	J. C. White, for labor and board,	2 50
		S. Morrill, for labor and lumber on Cilley's Ville bridge,	41 25
Feb.	6.	D. Osgood, for bridge plank,	11 20
"	9.	Z. Severance, cash paid for board, surveying, nails, washers and labor,	3 67
"	9.	Z. Severance, for labor on Cilley's Ville bridge, Philbrick road and Robbins' bridge,	16 25

Feb.	9.	A. B. Durgin, for plank,	50
"	10.	R. F. Eastman, for 2 1-2 day's work for self and oxen,	5 00
"	11.	J. F. Emery, 2 days' work for self and oxen,	3 00
"	12.	Aaron Cilley, for 480 feet of timber,	3 84
"	12.	John Fellows, for 700 feet of plank,	5 60
"	13.	W. S. Marston, for plank,	9 85
"	13.	Jedediah Brown, for labor and plank,	12 00
"	17.	G. W. Thompson, for plank,	4 00
			$428 98

EXTRA PAUPER, COUNTY.

For those maintained off the Farm.

1863.			
Feb.	10.	J. W. Keniston, goods for D. S. Flanders,	$8 48
"	11.	W. S. Marston, goods for Frank Keniston,	2 00
"	25.	Francis Stevens, goods for D. S. Flanders,	1 00
March	2.	Gookin & Dunlap, goods for D. S. Flanders,	5 52
"	3.	Clark Durgin, for coffin for Mrs. Flanders,	5 00
"	7.	Mary Keniston, for services in family of D. S. Flanders,	4 50
"	7.	Solomon Morey, digging grave for Mrs. Flanders,	1 00
"	7.	Jonathan Trumbull, digging grave for Mrs. Flanders,	1 00
"	7.	Gookin & Dunlap, for goods for D. S. Flanders,	2 15
"	7.	George W. Mitchell, for 13 days' services at house of D. S. Flanders,	13 00
"	7.	W. S. Marston, for goods for F. Keniston,	2 43
"	7.	C. W. Cole, for grave clothes for Mrs. Flanders,	2 91
April	11.	J. F. Emery, services attending sickness and burial of Mrs. Flanders,	6 25
"	20.	Mrs. Rosmond Styles, transient pauper,	3 00

April	20.	J. W. Keniston, for goods for D. S. Flanders,	7 15
May	24.	H. A. Weymouth, for doctoring F. Keniston's boy,	15 50
"	24.	H. A. Weymouth, for doctoring Mrs. Flanders,	22 59
1864.			
Jan.	3.	H. R. Connor, for support of Susan Lewis,	88 25
"	3.	D. M. Davis, one day at burial of Mrs. Flanders,	1 00
		A. B. Durgin, for wood for F. Keniston,	4 50
		Webster & Keniston, for goods for Kate Hussey,	1 93
		S. S. Moulton, for coffin for Kate Hussey,	6 25
"	7.	H. A. Weymouth, for doctoring Kate Hussey,	3 39
"	7.	H. A. Weymouth, for doctoring Mrs. Adams,	4 98
"	25.	E. W. Durgin, for support of Abigail Simonds,	13 50
		J. B. Kendrick, for goods for Kate Hussey,	4 04
"	26.	Wm. Huntoon, for grave clothes for Kate Hussey,	1 60
"	27.	Clark Durgin, for coffin for Susan Lewis,	6 00
"	27.	C. W. Cole, for grave clothes for Susan Lewis,	3 42
"	29.	Stephen Morse, for digging grave for Susan Lewis,	3 00
"	29.	Bridget Sullivan, for support of Kate Hussey,	12 00
"	29.	J. F. Emery, for beef and chicken for Kate Hussey,	45
Feb.	1.	H. A. Weymouth, for doctoring Miss Jane Rollins,	27 00
"	1.	Ruth S. Gordon, for support of Judith Adams,	64 92
"	13.	W.S. Marston, for goods for F. Keniston,	10 92
		James Dailey, transient pauper,	1 00
			$361 63

EXTRA PAUPER, TOWN.

For those maintained off the Farm.

1863.			
Feb.	25.	Paid town of Orange, for Stephen Cilley,	32 00
March	7.	Town of Wilmot, for Josiah Elkins,	2 00
"	21.	J. B. Kendrick, for Mrs. J. Seavey,	5 00
"	21.	J. B. Kendrick, for Mrs. P. Phelps,	1 23
May	24.	Town of Canaan, for Stephen Cilley,	16 84
July	10.	L. A. Follansbee, for E. K. Sargent,	20 00
"	11.	G. J. Swett, to Canaan on pauper case,	2 20
Oct.	10.	A. F. Plummer, for support of Charles Huntoon and wife,	60 00
Nov.	14.	Webster & Keniston, for goods for Stilman W. Keniston,	28 30
"	14.	A. B. Johnson, for services in the family of Stilman W. Keniston,	10 00
1864.			
Jan.	7.	H. A. Weymouth, for medical attendance of Stilman W. Keniston and family,	73 07
"	7.	Robert Underhill, for Stephen Cilley,	2 00
"	7.	Jacob Fifield, for support of Wm. Sanborn,	65 00
"	7.	Maria Davis,	5 00
"	7.	E. C. Merrill, for wood for J. D. Swett,	2 50
"	23.	J. F. Emery, car fare and expenses to Plymouth on pauper case,	7 30
		H. A. Weymouth, to visit J. W. West,	1 00
		H. A. Weymouth, for Wm. Sanborn,	4 14
"	29.	J. P. Bancroft, for support of J. W. West,	35 43
Feb.	9.	Ziba Severance, cash paid and services in finding settlements of paupers and getting county pauper claims allowed,	21 09
"	10.	Daniel Osgood, for L. A. Follansbee for support of E. K. Sargent,	19 00
"	13.	J. M. Shirley, car fare to Concord and back,	2 00
"	13.	J. M. Shirley, for making out county pauper papers and services before commissioners,	10 00

Feb. 13.	G. J. Swett, car fare and expenses out of town on pauper cases,	5 85
" 13.	W. S. Marston, for goods for James Davis, (small pox case)	2 97
		$433 92

PAID SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

District No. 1—	paid Enos Sleeper,	$38 27
" No. 2—	" G. R. Keniston,	53 11
" No. 3—	" A. E. Pearsons,	69 24
" No. 4—	" G. W. Thompson,	110 94
" No. 5—	" J. F. Emery,	67 75
" No. 6—	" Frank Pettengill,	42 15
" No. 7—	" W. H. Edmonds,	120 00
" No. 8—	" H. W. Kilborn,	72 96
" No. 9—	" W. B. Emery,	53 16
" No. 10—	" J. Brown,	155 91
" No. 11—	" Benja. Tucker,	28 41
" No. 12—	" C. B. Hilton, last year's money,	3 00
" No. " —	" C. B. Hilton,	50 70
" No. 13—	" J. E. Wiggin,	50 05
" No. 14—	" Josiah Sawyer,	6 24
" No. 15—	" Frank Avery,	8 80
		$930 69

REPORT OF LIQUOR AGENCY FROM FEB. 20, 1863, TO SEPT. 1. 1863.

Dr.

To Thompson brandy,	8 25
Brandy,	70 50
Barrels, kegs, faucets and measures,	6 42
Agent's services from Feb. 20, 1863, to Sept. 1863,	12 00
Gin, whiskey and other liquors,	20 77
	$117 94

Cr.

By amount sold to Sept. 1, 1863,	33 64
The Thompson brandy,	8 25
Other liquors,	36 00
Barrels, kegs, faucets and measures,	6 42
	$84 31

Leaving a balance against the concern, 33 63

$117 94

WM. H. EDMONDS, Agent.

PAID OLD DEBTS.

1863.
April 20, Paid John Proctor for J. F. Wilson, bounty, 45 00
May 23, " " " " 10 00
Aug. 11, " H. E. Shaw, note, 211 10
" " " Watson Dickerson, by J. M. Shirley, 314 00
Dec. 23, " John Proctor, the J. F. Wilson note, 104 44
1864.
Jan. 14, " " the Philip Moore note, 172 85
" 18, " J. H. Pearson, trustee, 1 084 20
Feb. 6, " Watson Dickerson, note, 209 66
" 12, " N. U. Moody, note and interest, 108 84

$2 260 09

1864. LAWYER'S FEES.

Feb. 18, Paid J. M. Shirley, term fees, (old case,) the town vs. G. W. Thompson, 6 05

WAR DEBTS.

1863.
Aug. 11, Paid J. M. Shirley, for services and money paid out, and time spent in regulating the quota of the town, 6 50
" H. S. Clay for services in getting recruits accepted and expenses on the same, 13 20
Nov. 28, " Gookin & Dunlap, 200 00
Dec. " J. F. Emery, car fare and expenses to Concord regulating the enrolment, 6 15
" Ziba Severance, expenses and extra horse hire, 11 75
Sept. 4, " J. F. Emery, car fare to Concord and back twice to regulate quota and to get excess allowed, 4 55
1864.
Jan. 20, " J. F. Emery, car far and expenses to Concord to regulate assignments, 3 45
Feb. 10, " G. J. Swett, car fare, horse hire out of town and expenses out of town, 6 30
" " J. F. Emery, horse bating and board, 1 22

Feb. 10,	Paid G. J. Swett, horse hire out of town and expenses,	5 62
" "	" James Scales' note,	203 90
	" Ziba Severance, services in regulating enrolments and other services rendered per order War department,	11 88
	" G. J. Swett, services as above,	14 76
	" J. F. Emery, services as above,	15 00
		$504 28

WAR DEBTS INCIDENT TO THE DRAFT.

1863.		Cr.
Sept. 7,	Paid A. J. Holmes, agent to procure substitutes,	1025 00
" "	" " "	1000 00
" "	" " "	200 00
" 8	" " "	1000 00
" 14	" " "	400 00
" 18	" commission for paying out the money,	53 85
" "	" for car fare, board and other expenses,	28 97
		$3707 82

1863.		Dr.
	Which is accounted for as follows:	
Sept. 14,	cash paid out in pursuance of my office,	2100 00
" "	" deposited in Mechanick's Bank,	1500 00
	" paid out in expenses as shown by my bill,	53 97
	" received for my commission for services,	53 85
		$3707 82

A. J. HOLMES, Agent.

WAR DEBTS TO FILL THE CALL OF OCT. 17, 1863.

1863.		Cr.
Nov. 17,	Received of Town Treasurer,	$4650 00
" "	" Drew from Mechanick's Bank, A. J. Holmes' deposit,	1500 00
Dec. 2,	Received of Town Treasurer,	200 00
		$6350 00

	Which I account for as follows:	Dr.
Nov. 17,	Paid for 12 volunteers,	$6350 00
	" Town Treasurer, State bounty,	1200 00

Nov. 17, Paid Town Treasurer, recruiting fees after paying my services and expenses in procuring the men,	100 00
	$7650 00
Amount received of the town,	6350 00
Amount paid into treasury for recruiting and bounty,	1300 00
The town is in debt by this method to fill its quotas,	5050 00
	$6350 00
Amount due the town from the Government,	3625 00
Positive indebtedness of the town by this call,	$2725 00

J. F. EMERY, Agent.

To correct an erroneous impression relative to the prospect of our getting back from the Government for the bounties advanced by the town, I simply state that the highest officials in the State told me that the money would be reimbursed to the town as soon as Government Bonds were sold sufficient to meet the claim; in other words, if any town received any thing, our claim was good for the amount claimed, if the Government was good for any thing.

OUTSTANDING DEBTS DUE ON NOTES.

Due Feb. 20, 1864,	Jonathan French, note,	340 23	
" "	E. G. Graves, note,	1514 66	
" "	W. B. Emery for Wm. Brown, note,	487 84	
" "	Watson Dickerson, note,	2334 86	
" "	Lowell Brown, note,	1154 92	
" "	Samuel Swett, note,	195 99	
" "	Mrs. Abby A. Stone, note,	1615 01	
" "	John Young, note,	174 63	
" "	Henry Pettee, note,	70 50	
		$7 888 64	

WAR DEBTS TO FILL THE CALL OF OCT. 17, 1863.

Due John Shaw, note,	101 36	
John Proctor, note,	1845 68	
S. E. Pingree, note,	355 48	

Due J. B. Colby, note,	203 13
E. B. Colby, note,	177 74
Equitable Insurance Company,	1027 16
Herbert Taylor, note,	40 52
Ziba Severance, note,	507 83
J. M. Shirley, State aid money,	1605 00
	$5863 90

The above interest is included up to Feb. 20, 1864.

1862. WAR DEBTS OF 1862.

Due Aug. 23, H. E. Shaw, note,	405 55
25, John Proctor, note,	1000 00
Sept. 1, E. H. Davis, note,	100 00
" 6, E. G. Emery, note,	1000 00
Oct. 20, John Proctor, note,	122 99
	$2628 54

As shown by the Report, there is in the Treasury money enough to cancel the War debts of 1862, and will be appropriated for that purpose as soon as the notes can be obtained of the parties holding the same.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole amount of money received by the Selectmen for the year ending Feb. 20, 1864,	$19,740 42
Which is accounted for as follows:	
Paid School Districts,	930 69
Extra paupers, County,	361 63
" " Town,	433 92
" Highway,	428 98
County tax,	682 69
State tax,	950 40
Warden's services,	225 00
Poor Farm, County money,	647 79
Liquor Agency,	12 00
Lawyer's fees, (old case,)	6 05
Old War Debts,	2,260 09
War debts incident to the draft,	3,707 82
War debts to fill call of Oct. 17,	4,850 00
Other war notes and expenses,	504 28
Current expenses,	680 24
	$16,681 58

Cash on hand,	3058 84
	$19,740 42

ZIBA SEVERANCE,
G. J. SWETT,
J. F. EMERY,
} Selectmen of Andover.

The town was indebted as reported Feb. 20, 1863,	6,879 64
Interest on the above for the year ending Feb. 20, 1864,	1009 00
Due on notes to fill the call of Oct. 17, 1863,	5,863 90
" " to pay bounties for 1862,	2,628 54
" interest on the debt contracted to pay bounties in the year 1862,	224 18
	16,605 26
Amount due the town, and money on hand,	8,600 69
Am't of indebtedness aside from Shirley's agency,	$8,004 57

DEBTS DUE THE TOWN.

Feb. 16, Due from G. M. Stevens, Collector for 1862,	6 28
" " " " for 1863,	1,146 26
" " Benja. Cilley's estate, tax money,	10 81
" " John Wadleigh, on note,	56 11
" " the State, the Railroad Tax,	394 06
" " G. W. Thompson, on note,	303 33
" " the Government for bounties advanced by the town,	3,625 00
	5,541 85
Cash in the Treasury,	3,058 84
The town is now in debt, allowing the claims good,	$8,600 69

ZIBA SEVERANCE,
G. J. SWETT.
J. F. EMERY,
} Selectmen of Andover.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

I, the undersigned, have examined the accounts of the Selectmen for the year 1863, and find the receipts from Feb. 20, 1863 to Feb. 20, 1864 inclusive, to be $19,740 42, and the amount paid out to be $16,681 58. Cash in the treasury, $3058 84. All of which is correctly cast and properly vouched. GEORGE SLEEPER, Auditor.

REPORT OF POOR FARM FOR THE YEAR 1863, ENDING FEB. 20, 1864.

		Dr.
To amount of property on hand as per inventory Feb. 20, 1863,		1,091 98
" of property bought for the Farm, to day of settlement,		710 39
" Warden's services one year, ending March 26, 1864,		225 00
		$2,027 37
		Cr.
By amount of property on hand as per inventory Feb. 20, 1864,		1,134 77
" of property sold off the farm,		532 39
" cash received of County for support of paupers,		647 79
		2,314 95
		2,027 37
Leaving a balance in favor of farm of		$287 58

Which is accounted for as follows:

Amount of inventory Feb. 20, 1864 more than Feb. 20, 1863,	42 79
" cash paid into town treasury,	220 00
" cash on hand at day of settlement,	24 79
	$287 58

JOHN EMERY, Warden.

ZIBA SEVERANCE,
G. J. SWETT,
J. F. EMERY,
} Overseers of the Poor.

REPORT

Of the Committee for the aid of the families of Volunteers, &c.

Pursuant to a vote of the town, I entered upon the duties of my office some eighteen months ago.

The town has authorized the Committee, in all, to hire the sum of $4060 00

I have hired money and given the notes of the town as follows :

John Proctor,	$300 00
" "	200 00
Jonathan Emery,	245 00
" "	155 00
Thomas P. Thompson,	220 00
Elizabeth B. Prescott,	80 00
Watson Dickerson,	500 00
Jonathan Emery,	200 00
John Proctor,	115 00
" "	600 00
H. E. Shaw,	211 10
" "	85 50
I. Shaw,	133 50
" "	200 00
Watson Dickerson,	314 00
John Proctor,	500 00
	$4059 10

Leaving the Committee with the power to borrow the further sum of ninety cents only, (90)

Late in the season, I received from the State Treasury, 1961 55

Making the whole amount of money received by the Committee, $6020 65

A partial report was last year made of the expenditures up to that time. Embracing the period covered by that report, and up to this date the expenditures have been as follows :

Items reported last year,			$16 75
1863.			
March 11.	Paid	note stamps,	15
" 12.	"	hotel bill at Franklin, taking testimony in Sanborn case,	50
" 13.	"	car fare to Concord, on hearing before Judge Bartlett,	1 00
" 14.	"	hotel bill, same time,	1 00
" 14.	"	car fare home,	1 00
" 19.	"	car fare to Concord, at S. J. C. on Davis & Sanborn cases,	1 00
" 21.	"	hotel bill, while there,	2 50
" 21.	"	car fare home,	1 00
" 24.	"	horse hire to pay Sanborn Jgt., &c.,	75
" 28.	"	Wm. Butterfield, for blank receipts,	2 00
" 28.	"	Expressage on same,	13
May 22.	"	postage on receipt to State Treasurer,	09
June 2.	"	car fare to Manchester, on cases,	1 55
" 4.	"	board at Shepard's,	4 45
" 5.	"	car fare to Concord,	65
" "	"	hotel bill at Concord, while attending hearing on claims,	75

June	5.	Paid car fare to Andover,	1 00
"	25.	" car fare to Concord, on claim hearing,	1 00
"	23.	" D. Barnard, Esq., costs in Sanborn case,	9 70
"	24.	" hotel bill on hearing,	1 50
"	24.	" Wm. Butterfield, for blanks,	1 75
"	24.	" car fare home,	1 00
"	25.	" stamps on notes,	06
Aug.	13.	" car fare to Manchester, on cases,	1 50
"	14.	" hotel bill,	2 51
"	14.	" car fare home,	1 55
"	14.	" incidentals,	26
"	21.	" postage, to M. & Chase,	03
Sept.	2.	" car fare to Concord and back, on hearing,	2 00
"	2.	" expenses and hotel bill, on hearing,	8 37
"	8.	" car fare to Concord,	1 00
"	8.	" hotel bill one day,	1 25
"	8.	" car fare to Andover,	1 00
"	30.	" postage on letter to Mrs. A. Haynes,	03
"	30.	" postage,	10
	1864.		
Jan'y	22.	" postage on letter to M. & Chase,	03
Feb'y	4.	" postage on letter,	03
"	4.	" postage on letter to Mrs. M. C. Phelps,	03
"	11.	" postage on letter to S. M. Morrill,	03
"	11.	" tape,	10
"	12.	" tape,	05
"	16.	" postage to M. & Chase,	03
		" Eliza C. Elkins,	4 00
		" Lucy C. Seavey,	17 66
		" Z. Severance, for same,	5 00
		" Ruth Colby,	48 00
		" M. Merrill,	19 00
		" F. P. Elkins,	32 00
		" Ann Currier,	133 20
		" J. S. Woodward,	9 00
		" Lydia A. Sanborn,	136 00
		" Wm. Veasey,	32 00
		" Henry B. Huntoon,	8 00
		" M. M. Morrill,	24 00
		" E. F. Huntoon,	18 57
		" Mary Jane Veasey,	156 00
		" Julia A. Holmes,	108 00
		" Mary A. Buzzell,	48 00
		" Lizzie Currier,	32 00
		" Geo. H. Morrill,	48 00
		" J. K. Woodward,	48 00
		" Lydia F. Cooper,	77 30
		" A. B. Woodward,	48 00
		" R. E. Tucker,	204 00
		" A. E. Currier,	48 00
		" Martha E. Moulton,	56 00
		" Mary C. Phelps,	204 00
		" Lydia C. Leavenworth,	102 67
		" S. S. Buzzell,	24 00
		" Nancy J. Brown,	200 80
		" Abigail C. Sanborn,	204 00
		" B. M. Leavenworth,	24 00
		" E. J. Morrison,	
		" [illegible]	

Paid H. Morrill,	24 00
" Betsey Keniston,	199 60
" Sabra M. Morrill,	74 79
" Abby C. Merrill,	216 00
" J. H. Haynes,	56 00
" James Seavey,	48 00
" Augusta S. Cilley,	136 00
" Arvillia Haynes,	56 00
" Susan A. Wilson,	204 00
" Sarah F. Webster,	216 00
" Z. Severance, "aid", paid by him,	25 23
" interest on Shaw notes,	39 20
" Shaw,	10
Money loaned town of Andover,	1605 00
Cash on hand,	605 15
	$6020 65

AMOUNTS UNPAID.

1. The claims which will mature within the fourteen coming days will absorb about all my "cash on hand."

2. Besides these amounts, the Governor and Council paid one Ploema Farnum, (whom I refused to pay, because it would violate a vote of the town, the law, and my own oath, besides doing bald injustice to other persons,) $44.00. It was paid under false representations, and when the truth was made known, Councillors Pillsbury and Sanborn, put an end to such allowance. This is the only case paid over my head. The town is not out of pocket a dollar on any payment to any person or his dependents, so far as these claims have been passed upon by the State.

When I began paying, "change" had gone out of my "bailiwick", and currency had not replaced it. It was a bothersome task, for some time, to make payments; so I swapped with E. H. Rollins, and others, and got currency. The bank bills as they came in were too large to make ready payments with, so I swapped them off for currency, and $1's, $2's & $3's. Paying thousands of dollars in small money one necessarily gets some bad money and loses some. By these various twistifications, I have lost some money. I put my hand in my pocket and replaced it, so the town is all right, and therefore it is *none of your business;* but I tell you of it (1) because it is true, and (2) because this community is not wholly exempt from a class of mental and moral pismires who ape the imperiality and claim the wisdom of Him, who in the "burning bush" was heard at Sinai. Their lips are ever parching with the fever of expectation—their eyeballs distended with hunger for some petty official position—unable to reach as men do upon their merits, they resort to defamation and attempt to climb up by pulling others down. Contrary to their malevolent intentions, they ever build up what they seek to destroy. About all the prominence I ever had, is owing to such howls of such Jackals and Hyenas.

Of late they have almost ceased to abuse me, and I feel as *lonesome* as Felix Grundy did, when he said "I begin to feel that I am of no further account, for the d—d rascals have left off lying about me.

I was afraid the rest of this report would not set them to howling enough, and so put this in to stir them up. Poor health and want of time, is my apology for not giving them more to howl about. If they will excuse me now, and take the "will for the deed" they shall have ample cause to make "Tophet ring" next time.

THE MANDAMUSSES.

3. The Davis case still hangs by the gills. Had the State Senate had as much brains as so many grasshoppers, it would have ended in August. I hope to have it off the Docket in March.

The Sanborn case was decided against the town. It practically settles (1)

that the doctrine of Poplin vs. Hawke, on the pauper law, applies equally to an "aid" Committee. (2) That when such dependents have a limited property, they shall not be compelled to sell the roof over their heads, and expend the avails before "relief" can be afforded. (3) That the restriction of $4, $8, and $12 per month, is simply a limitation upon the right to recover from the State, but that the Committee, like the overseer of the poor, is bound to furnish what relief is actually "necessary" without regard to such limitation.

This decision has been a source of much light to me in other cases.

To the best of my ability, I have followed the law by the aid of this Judicial light.

WHY I LOANED MONEY TO THE TOWN.

4. The reason was that when the money was drawn back from the State if I had paid with it the debts contracted by me as Committee, I should have had to borrow again to meet the claims as they accrued. A large portion of this money was borrowed at a rate less than six per cent. At the time it was repaid by the State, money was difficult to be had at all, and could not be had at a less rate. The town was in pressing need of money, and must pay that rate. I had no need save of comparatively small amounts from time to time. I therefore placed mine at the service of the town, saving it the trouble of hunting up and hiring the money, and one per cent. on the interest of much of it; reserving the right to draw as it was needed for the families. Making it equally well for my purposes and a palpable benefit to the town.

FAMILIES—THE DRAFT, &c.

5. Most of our volunteers assigned much the largest share of their bounties for the aid of their wives and other dependents. Besides this, most of them have assigned from $8 to $10—and some the whole—of their monthly pay for the same purposes. The wisdom of this faith has been shown in some instances—in others not. The ruinous inflation which has made 12 paper dollars worth practically about $7, has made the support of families of a half dozen expensive.

Some have been *plundered, swindled* out of their money by *greedy sharks*: others have wasted it like "witches astride of a broom-stick" or in "riotous living."

A *very* few have saved the most—a few, something—but the large majority have spent every dollar of both "bounty" and "aid" money, and are in debt at that.

If with former inflation they could not live on "bounty" and "aid", how with prospective inflation, are they to get along with "aid" alone?

This is an agricultural town with no "scum" or "floating population", as large manufacturing towns have. It has promptly responded to all calls for troops, by full and ample compliance with the National laws. This has made labor higher than any farmer can pay and live. Two more turns of the screw, and the fountains of production must stop their flow.

The farming interest is the bottom—the foundation of all others. That interest must have labor or paralysis must follow. Delinquent towns have hitherto been practically rewarded for their neglect. This town has been both abused and plundered, for its promptitude and observance of *proclamated pronunciamentos*. There is no way open *at present* but to do as has been done—either pay the commutation or let the town hire *alien* substitutes and thus save our own labor and the payment of "aid" money.

As this is about an average town, in the end we have to pay our "aid" money ourselves; what we get from the State over and above what we actually take out of our own pockets, at most, only paying interest and expenses. Now (7 x 12) nineteen men, at an average of $10 per month for aid, would be $2,280 per year; and $6,840 for the three years, for which they enlist or are drafted.—What has been, will be. The town has its option to raise its thousands of aid money and bankrupt itself of labor, or use that money to save the labor and aid money.

The new Conscription law—Protean in shape and Chameleon in hue from day to day—sweeps almost everybody into its drag net. If we are to judge the future by the past, we must have two or three calls or drafts this year, and the

money must be had to meet them, or men must leave their families and *march*. Choose ye which ye will do!

Those subject to the draft and *directly* interested, should have a public meeting, discuss and decide upon the course to be taken; then labor to secure unanimity in that course, and then, at town meeting, press its adoption by the town.

In all this business, the town officers have been treated by the Colbys—father and son—in the State war office, and in the Provost office, as become gentlemen and fair minded men. From some other petty pop-squirt officials nothing that had the hue of decency, has been received.

The War Department, while making allowance to Massachusetts, has *cheated* this town out of what men enlisted in the Navy—and violating its *express promise* has *lied* and *swindled* the town out of a handsome surplus which Gov. Gilmore certified should be placed to its credit.

Gov. Gilmore, in his pamphlet—"The Conscription in New Hampshire"—his Proclamation a short time ago that this State owed the United States 2000 men; and his subsequent assurance that it was the United States which owes this State 600 men, has fully demonstrated (1) that (the first instance in civilization) the War Department is wholly ignorant of *addition*, substraction, *multiplication* and *division* tables; and (2) that since Almighty God first smiled on Eden, there has never been so much ignorance and incompetency coupled with so much outright and downright villainy and moral perjury as exist in that *coterie* of devils—that "den of drunkards" with a people's blood—the War Department at Washington presided over by that head devil in informality, Edwin M. Stanton.

If the United States owes this State 600 men, then this town has been *plundered of thousands of dollars* by the stupidity and unblushing ignorance or unmitigated knavery of high officials—and it is high time for the town to act as one man in putting a stop to this system of pillage and robbery.

TAXATION.

Interest on aid debt and agency expenses,	$423 69
" " old debt,	473 28
" " war debt,	435 00
School tax,	704 00
" " same as past year,	100 00
" " for town charges,	2150 00
County tax,	737 31
State "	1760 00
"Aid" money,	1879 00
" substitute purchase money,	5000 00
	$13 662 28
Add the 4 per cent.,	546 49
	$14,208 77

Thus assuming that no great changes take place in valuation, it will give us a poll tax of $8,87 against $6 30 the past year. It will enable the town to clear its teeth; but if drafts and calls are made this year, and money voted to buy substitutes, the town must run some thousands in debt at that.

I do not ask you to raise this tax, but do tell you that for 25 years there has not been a time so large a tax as the last could be paid with so little trouble, and that, unless our financial "crash of worlds" comes by January 1, 1865, you will not see the time for 25 years to come, when you can pay the estimated tax for the coming year, so easily. If you don't want to pay taxes, and cheap patriotism has faded out, stop voting money.

You can't get rich by running in debt $7000 a year. Paying your bills as you go, is the only honest course. It tends too, to build up the town and its credit.

By and by people will swarm out of towns that have borrowed from one third

to all they are worth, and where shall they go but to towns like this which "has kept the faith"? He who would create a mill-stone of debt to hang about the neck of every child that is to be born for a century to come, should be condemned to exist eternally "full in the sight of Paradise, beholding Heaven and feeling hell.

JOHN M. SHIRLEY.

Andover, February 23, 1864.

The undersigned having examined the accounts of John M. Shirley, Committee of the town of Andover under the amended act, "To aid families of volunteers, passed July 9th, 1862", find the amount of money received by him to be six thousand, twenty dollars and sixty five cents.

Money paid out five thousand, four hundred, fifteen dollars and fifty cents.

Cash on hand six hundred, five dollars and fifteen cents.

I also find his accounts correctly cast and satisfactorily vouched.

WATSON DICKERSON, *Auditor of Account.*

Andover, February 20, 1864.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

OF THE TOWN OF ANDOVER,

FOR THE YEAR 1863-64.

FINANCE AND CRADLE ROBBING.

The amount of school money raised the past year under the compulsory law, was $707,07. An additional amount of $100,35, was raised under the permissive law. The reports of the teachers having been carefully corrected by me, gave us almost forty more scholars than as first reported, which brought the Literary Fund up to $89.01, *as divided.* The amount of Railroad money assigned for school purposes, was $88,36. In all $930,69, a falling off since 1860–61, of $38,51. Our people having at last learned that they were not to be taxed any more if they gave in the Railroad stock than when they did not, as the result of that and the law of 1860, we have in all above $395 of Railroad money assigned us.

Formerly only a "just proportion" of this money could be assigned to schools. This law has been so changed that the Selectmen, if they had seen fit, could have assigned the whole $395 to the schools. The Taunton, and especially the Portsmouth and Mouseum districts, have this year had all the money they could, and did profitably use. But more could have been expended to advantage in all but two of the other districts. The eminent characteristic of New England is the intense individuality of its township system. Its educational type is when each town has from baby up to collegiate instruction, a complete school system within itself. This was the plan devised by the wisdom of your ancestors. "For instruction in the higher branches of science and literature," a "Literary Fund" was created by the State, June 29, 1821. It was divided among the towns for "free schools," by act, Dec. 31, 1828. Additions were made to your share of this fund until it would seem to have been $1500. It was sacredly kept for the avowed purpose of fitting in towns, children that chose, up to the College course, at the public charge. In 1837, local prejudices and madness set aside this purpose and the town then spent this money for pauper, muster, highway bills, and the like. It was an *indirect, unmanly mode* of stealing from children in cradles and from those unborn, a right to an education without giving even a "mess of pottage" therefor. While *many towns* followed the pathway blazed by the fathers, and our neighbor Franklin has preserved its primary and high school in full vigor, you threw away the prize regardless of its value, as the swine did the pearl from its snout. If you do not restore "fourfold," at least pay back the money you robbed from the cradles. The law, Sec. 4, *compels a town which so misapplies this fund to refund double the amount*—you misapplied when you spent it. Which course will you take?

RE-DIVISION INTO DISTRICTS.

At the last annual meeting the town voted to adopt the report of the committee re-casting the town into districts and changing the numbers thereof. Neithe the committee, the Selectmen, or myself thought this recast the best possibler but the best which under the rigid vote of the town and the uncertain, dubious, statute, the meaning of which is unknown to all but the Almighty, it would be safe to make.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

No new ones—few improvements since the last report. Let the rubbish be cleared away, the fences made as they ought to be, and a coat of white paint be given the West Andover house, and the people can rest easy.

The seats in the Mouseum house are an unmitigated curse—unfit for goslins to roost on.

Scholars cannot be kept warm in the Beech-Hill house in winter. The wind blows through as if it were a seive. It is a perfect refrigerator. If the house is to be used, it ought to be put under ground in winter.

The low roof and sand-patch location of the "Turnpike" house make it a capital *baby-roaster* in the heat of summer.

The front of the Boston-Hill house has been used for a wood-shed. If the present efficient committee, and Rev. A. Buswell, former committee, are to be believed, that is all it is fit for.

The antiquated inclined planes on which the seats are placed in the house on Tucker Mountain, should be removed and the floor made level. A few hours work will do it, and that will be a great comfort to the children.

Portsmouth is the wealthiest and most populous district in the town. Its school-house is a disgrace to civilization. It is in winter positively dangerous to the health of both teacher and scholars. It costs the people of this district, on an average each year, more for extra Physician's bill, caused thereby, than it would to pay the interest on the cost of a first-class house. Build a new house or buy out the Academy *owners who will be liberal*, and have for your children the best house in town. Your committee agrees that this is the true way, but says the reason for not doing it is a disposition to wait till the war closes and all debts growing out of it are paid. This is worse than no reason. The war will end; but such immense debts are funded or repudiated—never paid. It is saying that a fit house shall not be had till the day of judgment comes in the night. He says, too, the old barnacle had a narrow escape from the flames. If you tempt the wrath of Deity, by and by his hand will be seen in the *red tongues of fire* which will lick up and obliterate this ugly nuisance to your pretty village. "The will of God grinds mortally slow but dreadfully fine."

No. 12. Spitting on the Parable.

Last year, feeling how feeble my descriptive power was, I said of the school-house with inclined seats, rotten frame, sunken floor, yawning roof, open walls, broken sash, remnant panes and shattered door, this gloomy relic of the *Saurian* period still stands. Since then some windows made before or since the Noachian period, have been put in, a few shingles have been sifted into the roof, 1 2-5 boards tacked on the partition between the school part and that part of the house used as a privy. The room perfumed and the recitations spiced with a mixture of the elements of God and privy odor. The parable inhibits the putting of new wine into old bottles or new cloth into old garments.

Turkeys might as well wear shoe buckles as to attempt to graft a decent house on such an unmitigated remnant of a frame. One of the prominent inhabitants informs me that no school-meeting has been held for years.

I have consulted the criminal law officers of the State. They say the district is liable to be indicted and fined for having a house which is a common nuisance. Nothing but the heavy taxes prevented me from bringing this district before the Grand Jury. There is time enough for that between now and the October term for this county.

Men whose education and that of their children has been at the public ex-

pense, and who, having passed school days, are unwilling to contribute to the education of the children of others, or for houses suitable for their accommodation, deserve the place where "The worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched." Unless they can go there the institution had better be abolished as wholly useless.

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEES.

The school in No. 12 is said to have closed on the 21st or 22d. I had no notice till the 25th, three or four days after. In No. 13 I was notified by letter at 20 minutes before 3 o'clock, P. M., on Feb. 5th, that the school was to close sometime that day. The notices were slightly too late. With two or three exceptions the Prudential Committees have done well. They have taken an interest in *their* schools—for a *wonder* four of them have *actually visited their respective schools*, and most of them have not committed perjury by paying teachers before receiving the proper certificates.

THE STAMP ACT.

By ruling No. 304, the qualification and report certificate of each teacher and the agreement of the School Directors hiring the teacher, must have a five cent stamp affixed. If not done, all proceedings are invalid and the parties are subjected to a fine of $50. Probably three-fourths of all the school contracts, money payments and teacher's certificates in the State are wholly illegal.

"THE LOST ARTS."

A new dawn is upon us! The lost arts of spelling and writing appear, faintly as yet, upon the horizon of our common schools.

SELECTION OF TEACHERS.

No considerations should be thought of but the advantage of the scholars.—Teaching is a speciality as much as any other calling. A person may be well educated and possess ample talent for almost everything else, and yet be a poor teacher. All see that rubber makes poor chisels, straw alone poor chimneys, putty poor mill saws, and cat-tails poor crow-bars—that every man is not in learning a Bacon, in Philosophy a Locke or Newton, in Engineering a Brunel, in Mathematics a Safford or Zerah Colburn, in Finance a Morris or Hamilton; but few seem to see that the same rule applies to teaching. *Few, by nature*, are fully adapted to it. Culture may improve or modify a faculty in *esse*, but it cannot create; that is the prerogative of the Great Architect. It is no more disparagement to say that one is not a good teacher than to say that Demosthenes was a great orator but a poor soldier.

Many parents attempt to get a twist upon the Almighty by pushing their children into callings for which nature never intended them. Many children are doomed by such "mistake, of a lifetime." "What art thou, man, to war with Heaven?" Nearly all act as if wifehood, motherhood, the joys of earth and bliss of Paradise could only be reached by a daughter's position as teacher in a common school. Hence we have swarms of half-fledged girls lowering wages and crowding those who are competent out of their places. Let each one take the calling he or she is adapted to and stick to it. Then rise and honor in it are certain.

NURSERIES.

In three schools I found little children from three years of age down to—much less. The school-room was a torture to them, and they a source of vexation to the other scholars. If this system is to be kept up an appropriation should be made for cradles and jumpers; wet nurses should be selected for teachers, and a discreet mother should be placed upon the Superintending Committee to test their qualifications.

EXPULSION.

In No. 8, I expelled one Silas C. Stevens, aged seventeen years, because in

school time he left the house contrary to the command and in open defiance of the authority of the teacher. He admitted the offence.

LOZENGE MILLS VS. THE CUDGEL.

Teachers fail much in government, and parents more. If there were no parents, teachers would have much less difficulty. Home training "crops out" in the school room. Order in school is soon felt at home. Good schools cannot exist where parents are governed by white-wash and uphold their children in deviltries. The teacher has the legal power to whip any scholar for conduct "which has a direct and immediate tendency to injure the school and subvert the master's authority," whether committed in or out of the school room

The power to expel is "cumulative." The ordinary petty offences of the school-room should be suppressed without a resort to either. Many have the same idea of corporeal, that the Louisiania girl had of capital punishment, to wit, being kissed to death in a sugar mill. A false, morbid, sickly sentimentalism is at the bottom of all such ideas. When punishment is to be inflicted, let it be thoroughly done; anything else is a Pandora's box of mischief. Let common sense reign, and cease Siamesing systems so incongruous as the pussy-cat and the cudgel.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

No new ones have been introduced the past year. I have tried hard to bring order out of the Babelised chaos, but have not fully succeeded. Here is the established list:—The Progressive and Worcester's Spellers, Progressive Readers, Brown's Grammars, Colburn's and Eaton's Arithmetics, Cornells' First Steps, Intermediate and High School Geographies, Robinson's Algebras. Are there not brains enough in America to make a preeminently common school Geography?

THE PRIMAL CURSE "EXTENDED."

Labor should receive the equivalent for the service rendered. It matters not *who or what* did the work. We read that woman was placed under the ban for her passion for knowledge in Eden. Yankee ingenuity has extended (as Hen Fever Burnham did the brandy,) the "primal curse," so that a female teacher is cheated out of half her pay because she is so unfortunate as to possess the wrong physiology.

THE RUMP OF "GOBBLES."

Chief Justice Bell, whose immense learning none will question, and who once thoroughly revised the school-laws, informed me, that with a few exceptions he was wholly unable to tell what the school laws meant, owing to legislative "tinkering." There are no *effective* remedies for any misapplication of school funds by Prudential Committees, or *guards against wrongful payments* by them or *by Selectmen*, and that law-cobbler, Statute-tinker, corruption-sink and Briarian curse, and butcher of human justice and common sense, our Legislature, refuses to provide any. I was told that the chairman of the committee on Education had been seen two or three times in Concord during the session. The next did not know when the committee met. One other was an accommodating gentleman. Not one of the committee knew what the prior law was—not one could find or knew a word of a bill which had been a week before them. Probably upon the ground that stealing school-money and perjury are enjoined by the ten commandments, they rejected a bill rendering it next to impossible for a knave to profit by either. God save the State, if its educational light is to be evolved from the Cimmerian darkness of a "stumptail" committee of a 'rump' Legislature.

Most of the teachers have taken much pains to furnish correct reports and in season, but in a few instances they have come to my hands too late for correction before my report to the town.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

No man earns his money harder than a Superintending Committee who does

his duty fearlessly like a man. In no office is it so easy for a *shirk* or *Soddermouth to draw his pay and do next to nothing*, and half the people notice the difference as little as the sheep on your hills; but the children in the hereafter find the consciousness branded into their bones.

When I took the schools I found abundant talent, with the school statistics in a meddle, examinations a farce, a general lethargy on school matters—the town without a printed report, a few excellent teachers, without any credit for their patient toil—and drones were their peers. To-day the Babelized book confusion is passing away, a general interest has become diffused, good discipline prevails in most of our schools. Some of the reviews can't be excelled. Rigid examination from three to five hours in length, of each teacher *apart from others*, has *weeded out* about all but the diamonds and "raised the standard," till, with a few exceptions, this year's corps of teachers are of a class that reflect credit upon any community, and I feel proud to say are to be pitted against any town known to me. To do this, bone and brain sweat were necessary. Looking alone to the interest of the schools, I have censured or commended whenever my judgment told me that the one was deserved or the other merited, without regard to friends, enemies, relationship, coppers, politics or religion. Conscious that this town has never seen such a year of general school prosperity, having no favors to ask, holding myself responsible in all places for what I have done or omitted to do, as regardless as heretofore of night-shade that waves, snakes that hiss, adders that slime, blind worms that sting, hedge-pigs that whine, unreasonable dames that squall, and babies that perversely bawl, with ashen wit, I have herein brushed the face, picked the flint, and drawn a bead for "the trapper's last shot."

For further particulars see Special Report.

JOHN M. SHIRLEY,
Superintending School Committee of Andover.

FEBRUARY 22, 1864.

SPECIAL REPORT.

[NOTE.—Where the characteristics of Teachers have been fully set forth in prior reports, they are omitted in this.]

NO. 1.—(KEARSARGE.)

One term. 5 boys, 6 girls. Book confusion at first. The established series at last. Small school. Much of its talent has left. Teacher scarcely "sweet sixteen;" her first term. She is flatulent in French, "posted" in Algebra, proficient in Latin, a burrower in Greek, and, strange to say, her love for and knowledge of the common branches has in no wise abated. Very ambitious; very energetic; excellent order. Progress in all branches all that any one could have brought about in this school. Register correct. She richly earned her money.

NO. 2.—(CILLEYVILLE.)

Same teacher both terms. 6 boys, 13 girls, first term. 8 boys, 17 girls, second term. At first all kinds of books. At last the "established list" save two classes. Let us see one list of books hereafter. Twice the progress would have

been made that was, had there been but one list from the beginning. Teacher has had some experience. She was *excessively* honest. She told me that she knew nothing about History. Would that many other *pompous teachers* would *imitate her truthfulness*. An excellent scholar in all else. She was *so small* I was afraid she could not manage the turbulents in this backward school, but she did, though I am unable to tell how. Great progress was made in all branches. Under her eye indifference became zeal, and darkness became light. Her school was a splendid *success*. She earned at least three times the money she was paid, and the committee deserves a whipping at the cart's tail for not paying her more than he did. Register correct.

NO. 3.—(WEST ANDOVER.)

First Term. 10 boys, 9 girls; 25 classes—a book pandemonium. Teacher young; her first term. She possesses a quick clear head; in some branches is an excellent scholar. She came into the school in an unfortunate hour. The district was heaving with *ant-hill commotions*. Some wanted any teacher that no one else wanted. Some desired to *nepotize*, in their own, or their wives, or somebody's sister, while another class were determined to spoil the school, no matter who taught, because they regarded the committee as the facile-cat's-paw and brainless lackey of Rev. A. Wait, who was supposed to be a second hand button hole relative of the teacher that was actually hired. The whole load was placed on the innocent head of this teacher. I have no evidence that she did not do her duty faithfully, though I was unable to visit her school but once, having been notified to visit three schools in different parts of the town at the same time. Register neatly and accurately filled.

Winter Term. 13 boys, 7 girls. At first 10 classes in Arithmetic, and by 4 different authors, &c., &c. At last, owing much to the patience and persistence of the teacher, classes and authors were much reduced in number. Parents are unfit for herring who persist in keeping 10 Arithmetic classes in a small backward school like this. The teacher is young, has had some experience. In most branches has superior scholarship. Possesses much energy, and has toiled with all his might to make the school what it ought to be. It has advanced much, but is still backward. Some of the scholars will not keep still in school, or cease to be impudent, till their parents are reformed and home government is renovated. No fault is to be attached to the teacher. Register correct.

NO. 4.—(MOUSEUM.)

First Term. 15 boys—17 girls. No. classes, 33.

Second Term. 10 boys—12 girls. None but the established list of books in this school. Same teacher both terms. Teacher has ample scholarship, experience and power to govern. She likes larger and advanced scholars best, and is better adapted to instruct them than children so small as in this district, where no interest is taken by nearly one half of the parents, and where the attendance is the most irregular of any district in town, because the other half are controlled by and do just what their children from 3 to 13 years old say. These parents are raising birds for the State Prison. So far as I could judge, the progress of those who attended was good. No one knew when the school closed. Correct register.

NO. 5.—(BEECH HILL.)

First Term. Boys 5—girls 6. Classes, 17—all sorts of books. Only two scholars at last visit, owing to small-pox furor. Progress all that could be. Order, system and register, patterns as usual with this accomplished teacher.

Winter Term. Teacher a good scholar. Modest and quiet, with a rare faculty for imparting accurate knowledge and a still rarer one for securing the very best of order without the appearance of effort. In instruction he chinks all the cranny holes up. School a decided success in all respects. Register correct.

NO. 6.—(TURNPIKE.)

Same teacher both terms. Boys 6, girls 9, first term; 10 boys, 8 girls.

second term—28 classes. The book chaos grew worse and worse till scarcely two had the same kind of books in anything. I had to clear the Augean stable. From that time progress was very marked indeed—only the established list is now used. The first term was very quiet; the next very fair. The great sin of this teacher is, that she does not consider the birch of divine origin. This year the cross currents whirlpooled fearfully, but this time they did not touch the teacher and so destroy the school. Register correct.

NO. 7.—(TAUNTON HILL.)

First Term. Boys 12—girls 14. No. of classes, 21. Books not uniform. Teacher has experience, is really a very fine scholar, with much business ability and an excellent disciplinarian. This school was frightened out of existence by the smell of sulphur and fear of small-pox. The few scholars present at my last visit had made good progress. Register correct.

Winter Term. Boys 18—girls 9. Much interest was taken this term by the whole school. The large scholars did well; the small ones astonished themselves and myself too. With few exceptions all passed review on examination day in splendid style. This teacher has demonstrated, what I feared was impossible, that good, aye, the best of order could reign in this Warsaw. Teacher not swift; lacks confidence in the powers he really possesses, but makes it up by persistence, which would weigh down that of a dozen women. A good scholar. System and powers of government excellent. An Exhibition came off the last evening of the school, which is said to have reflected much credit on all concerned. Register correct.

NO. 8.—(BOSTON HILL.)

First Term. Boys 7—girls 16. No. of classes, 30. The patience and perseverance of the teacher reduced the classes much, and with the exception of Arithmetics weeded out all but the established list, greatly to the advantage of the school. Fine classes in Grammar, Geography and in Colburn's. Some noise in going out. Some studied vociferously. Most seemed disposed to conduct themselves properly. A pleasant and profitable school.

Second Term. 12 boys—20 girls. Teacher of ample experience, *much reasoning, analytical* and *comparative power*, combatative, strong-willed and energetic, and fully determined to govern while anything remained to be governed. She gave the school all the headway that energy and mental power could give. She governed it as some old Roman would, but could not break up the habit of restlessness and walking with a step as resonant as that which one of Hercules' pillars might give.

Third Term. Boys, 6—girls, 12. Commenced where they left off the last term. Progress good for so short a time. Nearly all by their conduct showed that they respected both themselves and their teacher. Reports all correct.

NO. 9.—(FLAG HOLE.)

Summer Term. Books nearly all of the regular list save Arithmetics. Teacher not swift, but sure and sensible, clear headed and accurate, an excellent scholar in all respects. An excellent faculty to govern—if possible a better one to impart light and reason. Capital recitations from Spelling to Algebra. Progress excellent, and order *almost perfect*. A pattern school; a model register.

Winter Term. Teacher has experience, much tact, a marked faculty to govern, and very acute comparative and analytical powers, and—a singular combination for a woman-mind,—a co-operative calculation and geometric demonstration which would with culture stretch from symbols to calculus. From Spelling to Algebra all the recitations were of a high order. That in Geography a compound of Astronomy, Philosophy, History, and individualized facts drawn warm and living from the teacher's brain, was the best I ever heard. Order excellent. Why don't some man or set of men interested in educational advancement give this young lady the money and position she so richly merits? Register correct.

NO. 10.—(PORTSMOUTH.)

First Term. Boys 14—girls 10. Many scholars in this district are allowed to stay away from school to demonstrate in the hereafter that an "idle brain is the Devil's work-shop." In books, nearly the regular series save Arithmetics. Fine progress in most branches. Much less noise than at first visit. This teacher really lacks little but ugliness and a passion to clean out whatever gets in her way. Register neatly and accurately filled.

Winter Term. Boys 13—girls 17. Teacher has some experience, much energy, and much tact in government. She is self-poised and has much confidence in her own powers. She has strong memorizing and very acute analytical powers. Her drill as shone in her Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic classes was masterly. The recitations generally were admirable, reflecting great credit on both teacher and scholars. One large girl and one large boy were a whispering nuisance on examination day. It is a part of a teacher's duty, for which she receives pay, to furnish an accurate register. She is entitled to no pay till she does it. Some one sent me what purports to be a register of this term. It is the most incomplete, inaccurate *botch* of the kind I ever saw. It shows such a want of duty, truth, taste and sense, that I am unable to tell whether it is to be regarded as a petty forgery or a witless jest.

NO. 11.—(TUCKER MOUNTAIN.)

14 Classes.—Excellent recitations in History, Colburn's Arithmetic, also in small Geography, extending through the book. Admirable instruction in Reading. The clear head, accurate scholarship, zeal and industry, merit a larger field and richer harvest. Order excellent. Progress very marked for this school. Register a pattern every way.

NO. 12.—(BACK-ROAD.)

Boys 5—Girls 3.—Some did not send any scholars because of a quarrel about who ought to have been Committee. Order good, all going along well at my first visit. Notice to visit again was received three or four days after the school closed. Register correct.

NO. 13.—(EMERY ROAD.)

Boys 5—Girls 8—24 classes.—Teacher working hard, all going along well at first visit, though some large boys made too much noise.

February 5th, 1864, at 20 minutes before three I had notice that the school would close sometime that day. (I have not learned whether it closed in the forenoon or afternoon). Without seeing the teacher, I cannot tell what corrections should be made in the Register.

No. 14.—(Chance Pond) and No. 15 (Cilley's Hill) Districts exist in name and in law, but have never had any school-houses or school organizations. They receive their money. The Chance Pond sends to Franklin, and the Cilley's Hill people "do the best they can."

For further particulars see the appended tables.

JOHN M. SHIRLEY,
Superintending School Committee of Andover.

No. District.	No. of Scholars in April.	Money for each District.	Prudential Committee.	Teacher, 1st Term,	Teacher, 2d Term.	Pay per month, 1st Term.	Pay per month, 2d Term.	No. Scholars in Summer.	No. Scholars 2d Term.	No. different Scholars.	No. whipped.		No. Read.		No. Spell.		No. in Gram-mer.		No. in Arith-metic.		No. between 4 and 14 who have not attended school.
											1st Term.	2d Term.	1st Term.	2d Term.	1st Term.	2d Term.	1st Term.	2d Term.	1st Term.	2d Term.	
1	16	38 27	Enos Sleeper.	Hattie Martin,	Clara E. Heath,	$12 00		11	11	11	0	11	11	11	9		2		8		1
2	28	52 71	S. R. Keniston,	Clara E. Heath,	Charles E. Dudley,	13 00	$13 00	22	23	29	0	1	20	22	20	22	4	5	16	17	8
3	39	69 24	A. E. Pearsons,	Clara I. Goodwin,	Mary A. Brown,	17 00	23 00	22	18	32	4	2	20	24	20	24	3	6	21	14	8
4	49	110 94	G. W. Thompson.	Mary A. Brown,	Charles A. Jewell,	17 00	18 00	42	28	49	12	1	42	27	42	28	1	3	19	14	2
5	31	67 75	John F. Emery,	Mary A. Swett,	Sarah E. Moulton,	13 00	19 00	15	15	22	0	5	15	15	15	12	0	3	7	10	6
6	25	42 15	Frank Pettingill,	Sarah E. Moulton,	E. J. Rowell and Moses Severance,	10 00	10 00	18	24	29	0	4	18	24	18	24	3	1	10	9	3
7	48	120 00	W. H. Edmunds,	Mary E. Scribner,		15 00	24 41	30	41	46	1	3	30	41	25	41	5	9	18	30	2
8	41	72 96	H. W. Kilburn,	Maria H. Haley,	Sarah E. Kilburn,	13 00	15 84	30	38	40	2	0	30	35	30	35	6	9	20	31	0
9	12	53 16	Wm. B. Emery,	Mary S. Parker,	Eliza H. Merrill,	14 00	14 00	6	11	12	0	1	6	11	6	11	5	5	5	10	8
10	60	155 91	Joseph Brown,	Mary W. Severance,	Jennie H. Ayers,	17 00	21 33	31	45	52	3	3	31	45	30	45	9	14	19	34	4
11	4	28 41	Benjamin Tucker,	Ellen J. Rowe,		11 20		5			0		4		4		1				0
12	11	50 70	C. B. Hilton,	Mary A. West,		13 00		22		23	3		22		22		2		14		2
13	18	50 05	Josiah Wiggin,	Jennie S. Gilchrist,	Jennie S. Gilchrist,	9 00	9 00	8	15	12	0	0	8	15	8	15	2	5	8	14	0
14	6	6 24																			
15	3	8 80																			
	386																				

No. absent ½ day.	2d Term.	1	3	0	0	0	0	6	3	0		0		
	1st Term.	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	
No. remiss in study.	2d Term.	3	3	5	1	1	0	1	2	0	10		0	
	1st Term.	3	3	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	10	1	1	
No. that studied well.	2d Term.	20	13	21	14	26	41	7	6	25		25		
	1st Term.	9	19	22	35	15	16	29	28	17	21	4	22	
No. of Tardiness.	2d Term.	2	23	22	18	50	5	154	34	905		93		
	1st Term.	140	3	13	17	32	45	127	39	5	95	1	209	
Who behaved badly.	2d Term.	0	3	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	10		3	
	1st Term.	1	0	6	11	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	2	
Who behaved well.	2d Term.	23	15	26	15	26	41	35	6	35		12		
	1st Term.	11	22	18	22	15	17	30	30	11	30	5	22	6
No. in other studies.	2d Term.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	1st Term.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No. in Composition.	2d Term.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8		8		
	1st Term.	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	3	1	
No. in Penmanship.	2d Term.	10	17	10	8	30	13	3	22			9		
	1st Term.	4	10	11	12	6	7	8	14	4	11	3	11	4
No. in Algebra.	2d Term.	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	1		0		
	1st Term.	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	
No. in History.	2d Term.	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	3		0	
	1st Term.	0	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	
No. in Geography.	2d Term.	5	14	10	5	5	12	28	8	16		10		
	1st Term.	5	9	12	5	4	8	8	4	12	2	10	5	
No. of District.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13